

WASTE DIVERSION

THE CARIBBEAN EXPERIENCE

Prepared for UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 2

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PUERTO RICO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

2008 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

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Caribbean States

Caricom Member States

- 1. Antigua & Barbuda
- 2. Barbados
- 3. Belize
- 4. Dominica
- 5. Grenada
- 6. Guyana
- 7. Haiti
- 8. Jamaica
- 9. Montserrat
- 10. St. Kitts & Nevis
- 11. Saint Lucia
- 12. Saint Vincent & Grenadines
- 13 Suriname
- 14. Trinidad and Tobago
- 15.The Bahamas

Caricom Associate Members

- 1. Anguilla
- 2. Bermuda
- 3. British Virgin Islands
- 4. Cayman Islands
- 5. Turks and Caicos Islands

Other States

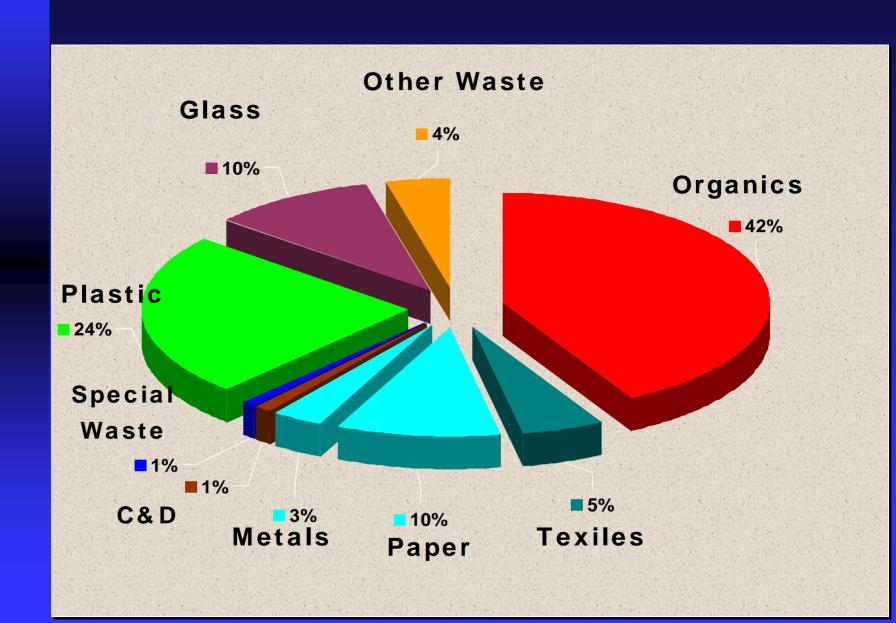
- 1. Cuba
- 2. Martinique & Guadeloupe
- 3. St. Marteen

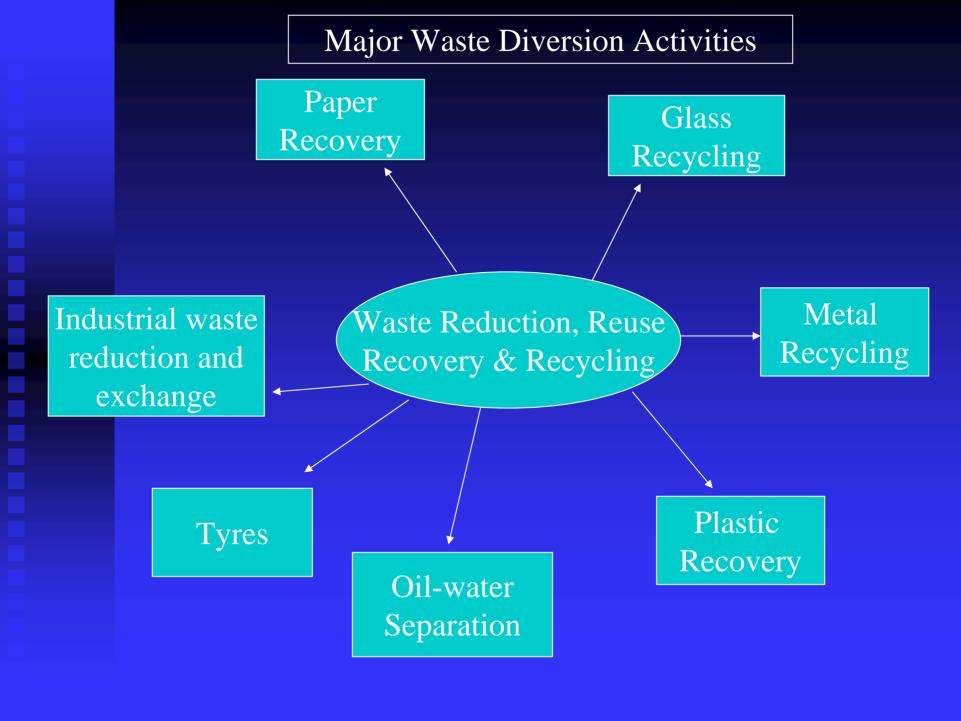


Common Factors

- Experience fairly similar levels of development
- **♦** Social and political experiences
- Natural conditions
- Physical conditions
- ◆ Regional environmental sensitivities
- **♦** Influence of human activities

Waste Characterisation Profile





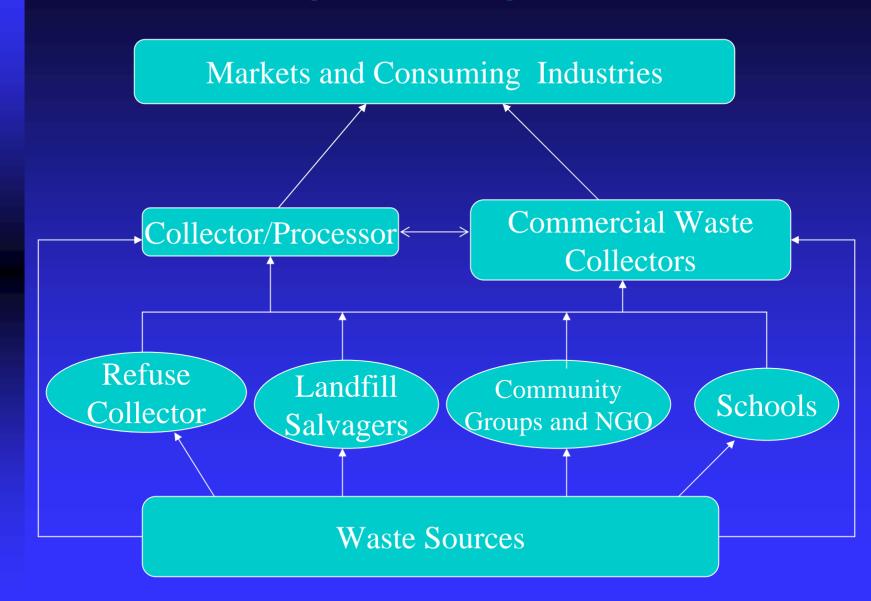








Programme Organization



Diversion Percentages

Country	Tonnes/year	Diversion %
Jamaica	400,000.	6 – 10%
Trinidad and	375,000.	Approx. 12%-15%
Tobago		
Barbados	160,000.	Less than 10%

REGIONAL WASTE DIVERSION STRATEGY FOR THE CARIBBEAN

A WORK IN PROGRESS

GOALS

Formulate, execute and manage the implementation of strategies

Elicit wider regional participation

Prevent, reduce and manage pollution

Sustainable Improvements to the Health of the Caribbean people and the Environment

Maximize economic benefits

Promote cleaner
Production and
Sustainable
consumption

OBJECTIVES

Regulate and Monitor waste production

Set waste reduction targets

Recover as much value as possible from waste

Minimise waste generation regionally:

- Education
- Legislation
- Economic instruments

Minimize waste volumes targeted for landfilling

Develop or Strengthen Public/private Sector partnerships

Main Stakeholders

Regional Institutions

- •CEHI
- •CWA
- •CARICOM

National Institutions

- Government
- -Ministries and State Agencies
- IndustryProcessing and manufacturing
- Public/Civil Society
- NGOs, CBOs
- Academic institutions

Challenges

Regional

- Insufficient regional prioritization of waste diversion
- Absence of centralized regional databases
- ♦ Absence of R&D

National

Government

- ◆ Emphasis on end- of-pipe treatment
- Predominant focus on command-and –control

Industry

- insufficient commitment
- Perception that waste is a cost factor rather than a savings

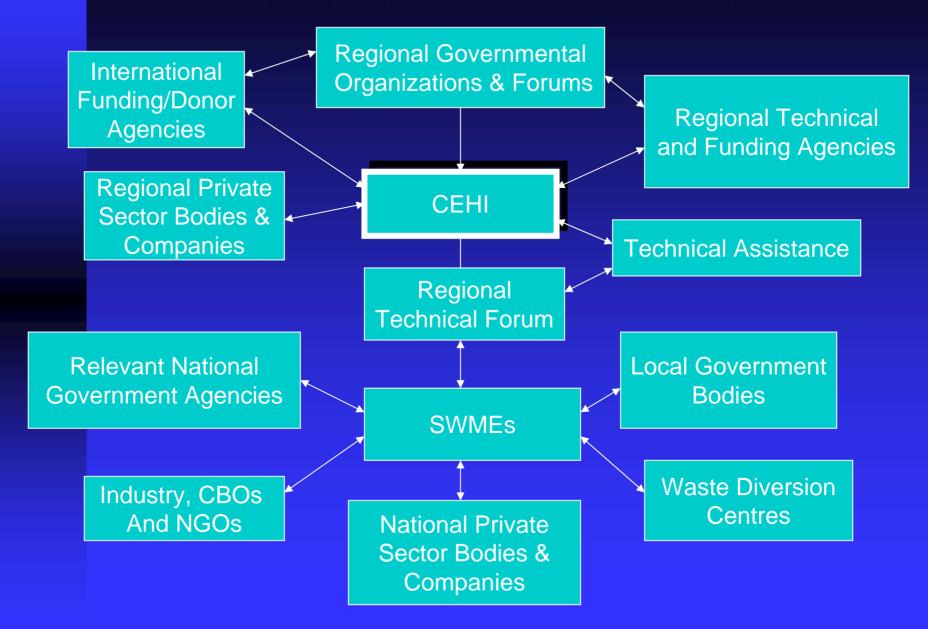
Public/Civil Society

- limited accessing and use of information
- limited social relief programme involvement

Programme Components

- Policy
- Legislation
- **Economic studies and instruments**
- Information, awareness and training programmes
- Financing and Incentive Mechanisms
- Administrative and Physical Infrastructure
- Markets
- Public/Private Sector Partnerships
- Alternative technology considerations
- Transportation

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



PROPOSED STRATEGY



Way Forward

Project Development

Programme Development

Conduct/Update
Waste Characterisation
Studies

Develop/Revise Waste Diversion Policy & Legislation

Waste Diversion
Management
Training

Develop regional solid waste Management information system

Economic Support Programme

REGIONAL WASTE DIVERSION SUPPORT PROGRAMME

THANK YOU

To be continued

EGARR & Associates